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other hand it assumes that at the present stage of things we can predict finality, and it is on this that all his sequences are based.

*A Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet*, by SARAT CHANDRA DAS, C. I. E. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York, 1902. pp. 285.

This learned and Christianized Hindu, Chandra Das, born in 1849, became an engineer. One of his fellow students was a lama from Tibet. In 1879, and again in 1884, Das visited Tibet, spending some time at Lhasa and meeting the grand lama. He spoke their language and wore the dress of the country and accomplished an enormous amount of literary work in the way of translations and rendered great service to geography. For political reasons the story of his travels is only just published. He underwent enormous hardships but was privileged to see very much that no English writer has ever witnessed. He gives us interesting perspective drawings, and also a few photographs of the lama, and some of the great Buddhist temples in that country.

*Ethnic Factors in South America*, by TALCOTT WILLIAMS. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1903. pp. 25-31.

These leaflets are noteworthy for the general statistics which they contain. In South America, we are told, the population is to-day from half to three-quarters Indian and the white population not over one-fifth. This latter small Spanish speaking people, with odds of five or six to one, is endeavoring, in a region still containing a free and aboriginal population, or its descendants mixed with negro slaves and half-breeds, to maintain and advance the civilization of the Latin races of South Europe. In South as in North America ethnic differences are not sufficiently borne in mind. South America with its total population of forty million people, of which hardly eight million are pure whites, seems destined to maintain this disproportion.

*A Practical Treatise on Nervous Diseases*, by F. SAVARY PEARCE. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1904. pp. 401.

This text-book is intended for students and general practitioners. Doubtful points in neurology are curtailed and the practical aspects held chiefly in view. The first forty-seven pages are given to general anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. Then follow methods of examination, prevention of disease, symptomatic disorders, diseases of the cranial, peripheral, spinal nerves, of the brain membranes, local brain diseases, those of the cord, functional, vasomotor, trophic, toxæmic, parietic, troubles, with an appendix on the disorders of sleep. The book is illustrated by ninety-one diagrams and illustrations many of which are pictures of special cases from the author's practice.

*Malay Magic*, by WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT. Macmillan & Co., Ltd., New York, 1900. pp. 685.

The contents of this book is divided conveniently into ideas concerning nature, man, his origin, soul, place in the universe, the relations with the supernatural world, the Malay pantheon, magic rites connected with air, earth, water and fire, and as affecting the life of man, including birth, adolescence, betrothal, marriage, funerals, medicine, dances, games, theatre, war, weapons, divination and the black art. A number of interesting illustrations are scattered through the book.

*Le monde Polynésien*, par HENRI MAGER. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1902. pp. 250.

The origin of the Polynesian Islands is first treated and then the